The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,408.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

Leave	Bombay	Dec. 21	Leave	Galle	Dec. 29
„	Ratnagherry	„ 22	„	Negapatam	„ 31
„	Vidgoria	„ 22			Jan.
„	Carwar	„ 23	„	Pondicherry	„ 1
„	Mangalore	„ 24	„	Madras	„ 3
„	Cannanore	„ 25	„	Coconada	„ 5
„	Calicut	„ 25	„	Vizagapatam	„ 6
„	Beypore	„ 25	„	Bimlipatam	„ 6
„	Cochin	„ 26	„	Gopalpore	„ 7
„	Tuticorin	„ 27	„	False Point	„ 8
„	Colombo	„ 28	Arrive	Calcutta	„ 9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, as they can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from the Tigris, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 28 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 180 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Rencken, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December, at noon.

Up.		Dec.	Down.		Dec.
Leave	Bombay	13	Leave	Bussorah	31
„	Kurrachee	17	„	Fao	21
„	Guadur	19	„	Bunder	Jan. 2
„	Muscat	21	„	Linga	„ 6
„	Bunder Abbas	23	„	Bunder Abbas	„ 6
„	Linga	25	„	Muscat	„ 9
„	Bushire	27	„	Guadur	„ 10
„	Fao	28	„	Kurrachee	„ 12
Arrive	Bussorah	30	Arrive	Bombay	„ 15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

The well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, departing from the Apollo Boundar at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Malwan,
Ratnagherry, Vingoria,
Geytapoor, Gova, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th December, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 11th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,603 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 10th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

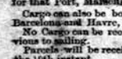
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,

6th December 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)



LA COMPAGNIE MARCHAND FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they have established a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafreniere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 21-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

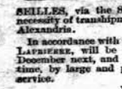
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship INDIAN MERCHANT,

arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and pay Freight to the undersigned. Also to send Boats to take delivery of Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Mills will not be responsible for the condition of packages after leaving the ship's deck.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent for Ship Indian Merchant.

8th December 1869.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!"!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Bomelet & Co.

Unsurbonized and indestructible pens, straight key-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines (only 1 rupee each), 6 barrelled watch-guns to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners (for two annas), air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whegs, straws, blacking, corks, silver, plated tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual salts, erasing rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys (self acting), dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, mats, pigs and salmon, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A speciality made of this article

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, wheezers, scissors, pens, graters, sharpeners, strainers, cleaners, holders, cleaners, burners, burners. A few relics of American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, lemon nuts, salmon, mackerel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Bomelet & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Heuard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, HELD THIS DAY, was ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 P. M.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt office, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY 24th, to WEDNESDAY 29th December (both days inclusive), also on SATURDAY 1st January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship "MUNSOORY," from Moulmain, are requested to send boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all Teak and Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Urquhart will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per "WINDSOR CASTLE," Douglas Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

ALEXANDRIA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr. PINTO, the PROPRIETOR of the ALEXANDRIA HOTEL, in announcing his return to the direct personal supervision of the establishment, begs to return his best thanks to the numerous VISITORS to the Hill for their continued patronage. He trusts by strict and constant attention to their wishes that he may ever merit their support.

The Hotel is fully furnished with first-class Wines, Beers, &c., &c. J. C. PINTO.

Matheran, 9th Dec. 1869.

NOTICE.—We have ESTABLISHED, in connection with Mr. M. A. dos REMEDIOS, of Macao, a BRANCH of our Firm at the Port of BOMBAY, under the style and style of REMEDIOS BROTHERS & Co.

Mr. Antonio dos Remedios and Mr. Alexandre Antonio dos Remedios being the resident Partners therein.

J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th Nov. 1869.

WITH reference to the above, we beg to intimate that we have COMMENCED BUSINESS at this Port as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name of REMEDIOS BROTHERS & Co.

ANTONIO dos REMEDIOS.
ALEXANDRE ANTONIO dos REMEDIOS.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

IMPORTANT to PRINTERS.

Best American POTASH in earthen Jars of 56 lbs. each.

J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of the following sizes :—

26 by 36, 22 by 24, 21 by 30, 24 by 32, 22 by 28, 19 by 25, 18 by 26, 18 by 24, 16 by 24, 16 by 22, 15 by 21.

J. NEUBERG.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Red Printing INK.

A large PAPER CUTTING MACHINE of the most improved construction.

MILLBOARD CUTTING MACHINE. J. NEUBERG.

FABER'S OFFICE PENCILS. Do. INK and PENCIL ERASERS. De la Rue's best SEALING WAX.

J. NEUBERG.

COLOURED CARD BOARDS.

J. NEUBERG.

TRACING LINEN.

J. NEUBERG.

BEST ENGLISH BAR SOAP

Rs. 28 per cwt.
¼ per Bar.

Humnam Street. J. NEUBERG.

GREEK WINES.

JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
RED HYMET, a full bodied dry wine resembling Burgundy..... per doz.	20 8	23 0
WHITE HYMET, a delicate dry wine of Chablis character..... per doz.	20 8	23 0
RED PATRAS, a fine wine of a rich full Burgundy character..... per doz.	24 0	27 0

ALSO ON HAND,

A few remaining dozens of Superb SAINT ELIE, 3 years old in bottle in Bombay, and in very fine condition ..... per doz. 28 8 32 0

Como ; Keffesia ; Patras ; Santorin ; Thera ; Visanto ; as usual.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, BUMMUH STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

Frost and Fire, in 2 Vols.	31	8
Autobiography of a Seaman, in 2 Vols.	17	8
Lives of the Engineers, by Samuel Smiles	15	12
Life of Lord Hardwicke, by Geo. Harris, 3 Vols.	22	8
Life of the Duke of Wellington, by C. J. Yonge, 2 Vols.	25	0
Life of Sir Marc J. Brunel, by R. Beamish	10	8
Life and Time of Her Majesty Caroline Matilda, by Sir C. F. L. Wraxall, Bart. in 3 Vols.	37	0
Life of Sir J. Reynolds in, 2 Vols.	31	8
Life of R. Stephenson, by C. F. Jenffreson, in 2 Vols.	24	0
Works of Allan Ramsay, in 3 Vols.	6	0
The Chronicles of a Life	3	4
Life of E. Irving, by Mrs. Oliphant	6	12
Struggles for Life	4	4
Lord Bacon's Letters and Life, edited by James Spedding, in 2 Vols.	18	0
Life and Times of E. Burke, by T. Macknight, in 3 Vols.	31	4
Life and Reign of Charles the First, by Isaac Disraeli, in 2 Vols.	12	0
Life of William H. Prescott, by G. Ticknor	9	0
Life of Sir Howard Douglas, by S. W. Fullom	13	8
Life of Joseph Locke, by J. Devey	10	8
Life and Works of J. F. Blumenbach, by Thomas Bendyshe	12	0
Lives of Boulton and Watt, by S. Smiles	15	12
Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, by W. T. Hook, in 2 Vols.	24	12
Life of Lord Bolingbroke, by T. Macknight	13	
Life and Works of Robert Burns, edited by Robert Chambers, Vols. 1 and 2	6	4
Life of Washington Irving, by P. M. Irving, Vols. 1 and 2	3	8
Life of the Duke of Wellington, by J. R. Stocqueler, Esq., in 2 Vols.	7	12
Life and Works of Sir Walter Scott, in 2 Vols.	31	8
Lives of Lloyd	7	8
Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing	10	8
Memoirs of a Minister of State, by F. Guizot	10	8
„ by Walpole, by L. Warburton, in 2 Vols.		
„ J. Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, by M. Napier, in 3 Vols.	40	0
„ William Wordsworth, by C. Wordsworth, in 2 vols.	15	0
„ Bartholomew Fair, by H. Morley	13	4
„ Sir Robert Peel, by M. Guizot	8	12
Works of Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, by C. Hawkins, in 3 vols.	26	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 9th December 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

MR. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing, in consequence of the brilliant success attending its first representation in Bombay, that the GREAT SENSATION DRAMA OF THE COLLEEN BAWN WILL BE REPEATED ON SATURDAY EVENING, 11TH DEC. 1869.

WITH NEW EFFECTS, DRESSES, INCIDENTS, SITUATIONS, AND TABLEAUX ; AND ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC, INCLUDING AN OVERTURE Expressly arranged by Signor ZELMAN.

THE MAGNIFICENT WATER CAVE AND OTHER THRILLING SCENIC EFFECTS, BY Mr. H. C. FREEMAN.

Owing to the time required for placing this popular and beautiful Drama before the Public in such a manner as will make it thoroughly enjoyable and appreciable by the most critical audience, as well as creditable to the artistes engaged, Mr. DAVE CARSON begs to state that "THE COLLEEN BAWN" will constitute the entire evening's entertainment.

ON TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1869, GRAND MINSTREL NIGHT, FOLLOWED BY ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL SCAMP!

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited ; plenty of room outside.

CONTRACT for LASHING BALES.—BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of this Company are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of LASHINGS for lashing Bales pressed at the screws. Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Lashing Bales," and to be sent in to the Office, No. 13, Rampart Row, on or before THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

NOTICE.—As several DEBTORS to the late FIRM of SOUZA, PRYER, & CO, late TAILORS, of Meadow Street, have enquired as to whom they are to pay their accounts, the undersigned begs to inform all debtors to the said firm that he has applied to have all his estate, accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the Official Assignee to the High Court.

M. A. de SOUZA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our OFFICES from No. 8, Meadow Street, to the Victoria Buildings, Borah Bazaar Road, Elphinstone Circle.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING AND SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE OF INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION AND COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

FREE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

FREE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company, are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has THIS DAY been made by the Directors, payable to us, at the Office of the Company, on the 10th January 1870.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, hereby payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the sums, but such sums Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).

Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per monsoon.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz. :—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of CUTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bronch, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive) ; also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 15th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of contract may also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

T. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December, 1869.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, to SUPPLY a STEAMER or SAILING VESSEL (in the event of a Sailing Vessel being tendered she will be towed each way) for the CONVEYANCE of TROOPS HENCE to KURRACHEE to be discharged at Bombay on the completion of the above duty.

2. Tenders should specify a lamp for Steam or Sailing Vessel tendered.

3. Fittings, Provisions, Coal, and Water will be provided by Government, all Tanks and Casks on board the Vessel to be made available if required. Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded, ventilation to be cut, and such fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committe of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be ballasted and ready for final survey on the 24th, starting on the 27th idem.

5. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th December 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry .....(Labelled).....	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „ .....Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „ ..... „	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „ ..... „	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale.....Black capsule	32
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale .....White capsule.....	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate.....	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale.....	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage).....	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity.....	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule.....per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ..... „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule..... „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule..... „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN.....Green capsule ..... „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) .....Red capsule.. „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC .....White capsule ... „	13 8	
HAUT BAUTERNES.....Red capsule..... „	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block LAROSE CLARET ..... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET ..... „ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, 8 s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London :—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	„ 24	„
Still, Niersteins Pearl	„ 24	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 24	„
Still, Braunsberger	„ 24	„

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Rotterdam :—

CLARET.—Medoc St. Julien .....each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4	„	„ 12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„ 1	„	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose.....	„ 1	„	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1	„	„ 25	„
BRANDY.—Robin & Co.'s 8 years old	„ 1	„	„ 30	„
Do. 10	„ 1	„	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac.....	„ 1	„	„ 20	„
SHERRY.—Glub & Bruce's green seal	„ 2	„	„ 18	„
Do. red	„ 2	„	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2	„	„ 25	„
Robertson's blue seal	„ 1	„	„ 16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEREN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY.....	Per dozen quarts.....	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	„	17
„ MOUTON	„	17
„ LAFMONT	„ .....

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and prices steadily declining on account of the postponement of the Elphinstone Land meeting.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	120
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,590
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	1034
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1074
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	200	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	230
40,000	20	all	3 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	199
37,500	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	126
20,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,630
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	935
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	630
8,000	120	all	Nil	Prem Land & Pier Co. Ld	175
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,220
5,000	2,000	1,4*	Nil	Fort Canning	290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

1,400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
600	2,500	all	90*	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	740
800	500	all	...	Branch Mills	205
900	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,575
750	2,000	all	15*	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
9,***	2,000	all	...	Oriental	1,240
600	2,500	2,300		Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.2.5	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ (43.10.2		do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	126.3.1	do.	Do. New Shares	2.0

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
200	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
...	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,900
200	2,000	all	250*	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	535
500	1,800	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,135
150	5,000	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	346 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	5,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	230
150	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,000
225	2,000	750	200 pc.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics' Iron Co.	33
300	2,000	300		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	180
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	550
3,600	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. N.	1-0
10,000	2,500	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of L'dation.			
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
25	125	...	Do. China
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trde & B'nkg
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	60	May '67	Royal Bank
1300	75	Apr. '67	Old Financial

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 1d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 208
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 198-1
Bar Silver	,, 15-10
Gold Leaf	,, 16
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 196-9
Australian Gold	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	118
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	104
15 years' Debenture Loans	118
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	104
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	106
Do. Do. Market Rate	105

CALCUTTA.—4TH DECEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities —4 per cents sold at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount, 5 per cents of 1858-57, at Rs 108-4, and 5½ per cents at Rs 112-12.

A sale of 6 per cent Municipal Debentures was reported at Rs 106-8.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares were bought yesterday and to-day, at Rs 520 per full share, and Rs 290 per half share.

A good many transactions took place in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs 530 for each, and time-bargains, at Rs 305 for deliveries in 20 days to 1 month.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

The freight engagements during the past week have been limited, by the firmness of Agents in demanding higher rates, especially for London. For vessels on the spot, current rates were accepted, but an advance of half a crown per ton was required to fix any fresh vessel, which was paid on Saturday afternoon. The cause of the firmness in Freights is not so much owing to any brisk demand, for indeed there is nothing offering but Jute, and a little rice from Burmah; but to the following causes. Very few arrivals, all the Iron tonnage being in the hands of one Agent, the passenger vessels, of which there are seven at present in Port, not being open to work, and a renewed demand for Bombay and other Country Ports, at paying rates.

There are five iron ships only unfixed, three passenger vessels, and six American and wooden ships.

There has been a very good enquiry for Dundee during the week, two vessels have obtained Charters, and there is cargo sufficient for one or two more. The Colonial built vessel Nalada obtained a cargo consisting of eight hundred tons of heavy, and six hundred and fifty of light Jute, at £2-15 per ton. The Indus, a nearly new Iron ship, a full cargo of light Jute, say fifteen hudred tons, at £3 per ton. Colonial built vessels are chiefly wanted, but there are none obtainable of good class.

The country trade, so long stagnant, has once more received an impetus from the prospect of an abundant supply of cheap Rice, of the New Crop. The big Iron ship Jorawar has been chartered for a Jump sum of Rs. 40,000, said to be about seventeen rupees per ton. Now eighteen rupees and a half is being offered, and twenty rupees is the x king price of an agent. The vessel was obtainable under this rate on Saturday, and though not actually paid it most likely will be. There is a good demand for Colombo, but very few vessels to go there. The Empress of India, and the Mary and Emma have been chartered to arrive at one rupee per bag. The rate is now con-iderably higher. For Mauritius an advance of eight annas per bag, has been paid, and the new Iron ship Daphne, chartered at Rs. 1-7½ per bag, and 2,000 bags got by her, at Rs. 1-10 per bag. On Saturday Rs. 1-8½ was freely offered for charter, and declined.

Quotations for London.—Jute, £2-15 per ton; Rape Seed, £2-12-6 per ton; Linseed, £2-5 per ton; Poppy seed, £3 per ton; Rice £1-10 per ton; and £2 per ton for Rice by January shipment; Saltpetre, 10s. per ton; Hides, Tea, Sheallac, &c., £2-17-6 per ton.

The vessels on the berth for London are nearly all full, except the passenger ships. Not less than 4,8 0 tons of Jute were engaged last week at £2-1-6 per ton; chiefly by the following vessels:—Pendragon, Berwick Lass, Surrey Exeed, City of Bombay, Sarah and Emma, Marposia, Balkamah, West Ridge, and Newcastle.

On Saturday the market closed firm, the Neva and Trevelyan took the berth with Jute at £2-1 per ton; and Rice £1-10 per ton

For Liverpool; Jute £2-7-3 per ton; Linseed, £2-7-6 per ton; Cotton, £2-15 per ton, nominal; Rice, £1-17-6 per ton, offering; Tea, £2-15 per ton. Jute has been shipped to the extent of 1,20 tons at £2-5 to £2-7-6 per ton. The Furness Abbey and Gilbert Th mpson require a little more cargo to fill up, the rest are out of their difficulties.

ENGLOSHENTS.

City of London, 100 tons Jute at £2-12-6 per ton, and 300 tons Light Freight at £2-17-6 per ton; Marposia, 1,000 tons Jute, at £2-12-6; Sarah and Emma, 670 tons Jute, at £2-12-6 per ton; West Ridge, 550 tons Jute, at £2-12-6 per ton; Balkamah, 550 tons Jute, at £2-12-6 per ton; Pendragon, 1,200 tons Jute, at £2-12-6 per ton; Newcastle, 400 tons Jute, and 100 tons Rape Seed, at £2-12-6 per ton, and 200 tons Rice at £1 per ton, for early shipment; City of Bombay, 100 tons Jute, at £2-12-6 per ton, and 100 tons Light Freight at £2-17-6 per ton; Durham, 100 tons Rice, at £1-10 per ton, Ulumbagh, 100 tons Saltpetre, at 10s, per ton, 200 tons Linseed, at £2-5 per ton, 100 tons Rape Seed, at £2-1-6 per ton; Neva, 150 tons Rice, at £1-10 per ton, 100 tons Jute, at £2-15 per ton; Trevlyan, 150 tons Rice, at £1-10 per ton, 100 tons Jute, at £2-15 per ton.

For Liverpool.—Merchantile, 900 tons Jute, at £2-5 per ton; Furness Abbey, 300 tons Jute, at £2-7-6 per ton; Evangeline, 250 tons Jute, at £2-7-6 and £2-5 per ton.

Total number of iron ships not fixed, 6, tonnage 5,619.?

Total number of wooden ships not fixed, 5, tonnage 6,008.

Total number of American ships not fixed, wooden, 3, tonnage 2,512.

Total tonnage of all ships not fixed—14,715 tons.

CARRINGTON & CO.,
December 6, 1869. 4, Clive Street.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 4th December, 1869.
Open 208 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,777	9	3
Merchandize	55,197	0	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,043	12	0
Electric Telegraph	529	0	0
Total Rs.	94,547	5	9

Corresponding week in December, 1868.
Open 207¼ Miles.

Coaching	40,145	0	7
Merchandize	59,361	14	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,876	10	6
Electric Telegraph	472	11	0
Total Rs.	1,07,056	4	11
Decrease	12,508	15	2

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Rose, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Porter, Ensign, 88th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Chermside, Ensign, 88th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Keelan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Price, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Malwa.
Holmes, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Smith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to appear before a Medical Board.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on duty, to Carwar.
Price, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Kamptee.
Story, Captain, late 69th Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Allahabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 8th Dec. 1869.

The undermentioned men are transferred to the Unattached List for employment in the Band of the Right Honorable the Governor:—

Private Joseph Minchion, and Private Joseph Reilly, 59th Foot.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to authorize the following transfer:—

Private Thomas Webb, from 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, to 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Ensign J De B Lynch, (Second Wing Subaltern 14th N I,) 56th Foot, from 20th November, to 1st December 1869, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Colonel W W Taylor, 5th Regiment N L I, from 4th December 1869, to 3rd January 1870 to proceed to Bombay, on Medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. C. Black, 18th Brigade R.A., is admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

Colonel Woolicombe, C.B., 18th Brigade R.A., commanding the Sind Division on the 27th October.

Colonel W. R. Dickinson, Royal (Bombay,) Engineers, Superintending Engineer Southern Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel William Abercrombie Dick, Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 1st Dec. 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 8th King's Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Ensign W. A. Wetherall, Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Lieutenant James Philips, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 27th Nov. 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Muller, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is appointed an Assistant to the Collector and Political Agent in Khandeish, in respect to the Dang territory, subordinate to that Collectorate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Westropp, Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, is allowed a fortnight's extension of the privilege leave for six weeks granted to him in Government Notification dated the 23rd ultimo.

Anna Hunmant Tamunjee Sondoorkur, Head Carkoon of Talooka Roan, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, in the Dharwar District.

Azun Crishnajee Ramchunder Dandekor, Mahalkurry of Jykheira Petta, Talooka Baglan, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, in the Nassick District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. J. Rawle, R.A., to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country.

Mr. Mcolram wullud Futtychand to be Second Class Extra Assistant Collector, Thurr and Parkar Districts, vice Wuttonmall, deceased.

Messrs. A. D. Carey and F. Birkbeck acted as First and Second Assistant Collectors of Surat respectively from 3rd September to 9th October 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. S. W. Tyndall acted as Collector of Shikarpoor from the 25th July to 27th October 1865.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 5th instant.

Major L. D'A. Dunsterville, Collector of Shikarpoor, to act as Collector of Kurrachee during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Lambert, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Major R. Wallace, Acting Collector of Hydrabad, to act as Collector of Shikarpoor, vice Major L. D'A. Dunsterville, temporarily transferred to Kurrachee, but to continue to act as Collector of Hydrabad until the return of Lieutenant Colonel Phillips from furlough.

Mr. W. Foxton, B.A., First Class Deputy Collector, to act as Collector of Shikarpoor until relieved by Major R. Wallace.

Captain C. F. Boulton, Second Class and Acting First Class Deputy Collector, to continue to act as First Class Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Foxton, appointed to act as Collector of Shikarpoor.

Mr. S. W. Tyndall, Second Class Deputy Collector, to act as First Class Deputy Collector, vice Captain Gillespie, proceeded to Europe on sick certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Apothecary Wisram Ramjee Gholly is appointed to the Medical charge of the Coompta Dispensary.

Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., Superintendent General of Vaccination, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in G. G. O. dated the 17th August last, from the 2nd September to the 28th November 1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Covenanted. Mr. W. Ramsay, for one month, on private affairs.

Uncovenanted. Dr. S. Smith, Surgeon to Coroner and Health Officer, Bombay, for three months, on sick cert ficate.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duties:—Covenanted—Mr. F. D. Melvill, on 19th November 1869, Mr. F. Thelwall, and Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft on expiration of leave—Uncovenanted—Mr. F. A. R. Morrison, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Sind, on 6th November 1869.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. G. Buhler, Acting Educational Inspector N. D., has been allowed leave of absence to Europe for a period of one year, from the 4th instant.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.	
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta, Nov. 16.
	Sandringham	Muir	Liverpool, July 28.
	O. Tiscyn	Mashaeron	Rangoon, Nov. 10.
	Westminster	Berryman	Liverpool, Aug. 26.
	Minden	Tenbert	Bangkok, Sept. 30.
	Glenlora	Edwards	Hongkong.
	Lobelia		Rangoon, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Henroy	Adley	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

P. & O. Co's. Steamer Bombay, Eyre, bound to China.
Ship Glenfallock, Skinner, bound to Colombo.
Schooner, Fehzpinha, Nacoda, bound to Goa.
Ship Cutch Merchant, Nacoda, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

P. & O. Co's steamer Ellora, to China, &c
Steamer Pearl, to Aden and Juddah.
Ship Bushire Merchant, to Joodah and Hoodoodah.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 3rd has the following:—

ARRIVAL—Steamer Moulmein, [B], Ewart, Akyab 30th Nov.

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Steamer Hindoostan, [B], H DeSmidt, Hongkong 18th November.

DEPARTURES—Ships Bacchus, Camperdown; and Barque Kaikesh.

Passengers per Steamer Moulmein—Mr Gerlach.

Per Steamer Hindoostan—First class—Dr E D G and Mrs Prime, B B Attleburry, son and daughter, Miss Parsons, Lieutenant Jas Hamilton, W H Bates, Esq, Mr and Mrs E B Bellilois, and 2 Misses Bellilois, Mr. Cohen, Mr and Mrs B P Camu, Mrs Cohen, B R Joshwa, R Joshua, Jacob Rheiner, Mr Pestonjee, Mr Jacob.

The Telegraph of December 4th has the following:—

ARRIVAL—Steamer Scotia, [B], J Avern, Singapore 18th November; and Barque Decide, [F], Loumeon, Marseilles, 21st June.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Penang; Ship Astracan; Barques William Trowse, Anita, and Snowdon.

Passengers per Steamer Scotia—Captain Barlowe, Mr Marchand, Mr Bulch, Mr Williams, Mrs and Miss Thompson, and 2 children, Mr Norman, Mr Watson, Sergt. Fitzerald.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be pasted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight: comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found especially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing those really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are INFORMED that the FIRST ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD on MONDAY next, the 13th December, at the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, Malabar Hill, kindly placed by Mr. Kessowjee Naik at the disposal of the Committee.

H. J. STOCK, Lieut.,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—LADY SPENCER will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS on SATURDAY, afternoons from 4 to 6.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

HOWATSON—November 23rd, at Julpegoree, Mrs. Fred. Howatson, of a son.

DEATHS.

FELLOWES—November 25th, at Hazarecbaugh, Marianna, wife of Major C. M. N. Fellowes, 107th Regiment.

HOWATSON—November 24th, at Julpegoree, Ellen, wife of Fred. Howatson, Head Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar Division, aged 28 years 1 month and 14 days.

MADRAS.

RICKETTS—November 25th, at Negapatam, the wife of E. G. Rickette, Esq., of a son.

BIRTH.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869.

WHAT is it that Manchester, or Lancashire we should say, really wants? Is it a larger supply of cotton, or a supply both larger and cheaper—a supply, in short, that would employ the mass of existing spinning power which was so greatly increased during and since the American war? In his speech to the Cotton Supply Association, Mr. Cheetham pretty plainly showed that what he and his friends desired was cheap and abundant supplies of raw material. The real complaint of Manchester is not that cotton does not offer itself for purchase quite as abundantly as it did before confusion and desolation overran the Southern States of the Union, but that even cotton in larger volume and at equally cheap rates does not flood the quays of Liverpool. The truth is that Lancashire, although well supplied with mills in 1861, judged it expedient to build more tall chimneys, and seemed to infer that the ultimate effect of the war would be rather to stimulate the production of the coveted staple than to throw obstacles in the path of the cultivator. And the result is that five years, or nearly so, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, Lancashire finds she has more mills than she can keep supplied with cotton—not because the staple is absent, but because it is too dear. What Lancashire really wants, then, is not a supply equal to that which, in 1861-2, enabled her to glut the market with piece goods, but a supply as far in excess of that as will reduce prices to the figures which ruled before the Secession War. Mr. Cheetham does not consider that the competition of the Continent is greater now than it was before the war, and he quotes figures which show that we have rather gained on the Continent, instead of being more closely pressed in the race. Instead of consuming 59¾ per cent., the proportion before the war, we consume 59¾ of cotton, whereas on the Continent consumption has relatively fallen, so he avers, from 40¾ to 40¼. In other words, the Continent has not recovered from the famine, while we have recovered and slightly passed the limit. What Mr. Cheetham seems to dread is the rival industries of Yorkshire and Forfarshire, the factors of woollen and linen goods, who made progress during the period when Lancashire was prostrate. He says that it will take the cotton spinners a long time to wrest from the producers of woollen and flaxen fabrics the advantage they have advanced, and that nothing but cheap cotton will enable them to compete with Bradford and Dundee. Moreover, the prices of provisions are high, and that is a circumstance which necessarily limits the demand; but surely it applies equally to all trades, even to the provision trade itself, and does not peculiarly affect the cotton manufacturers.

We have said that more cotton is imported into England than Lancashire will take for consumption. This is shown in an interesting private memorandum now before us, by a competent judge; whence we learn that while the average of the whole bulk of cotton exported from England previously to the American War was only fifteen per cent. of the total import, latterly the export has reached the high figure of *twenty-five* per cent., or one fourth of the incoming supply. Nothing could show more clearly that, at present rates, Lancashire cannot afford to use up the cotton placed at her disposal, and hence it is that she wants more and cheaper. To show that the imports available exceed those of the pre-famine period, we may point out that while in 1859-61 the total import reached 3,067,600,000 lbs. weight, equal to 8,521,000 bales of 360 lbs. in 1866-68 the import was 3,289,238,000 lbs. weight, equal to 9,136,750 bales of 360 lbs. Moreover, the import of 1868 exceeded the average yearly import from 1856-62, and it may be inferred that the import of 1869, and still more that of 1870, will show a still larger excess over the years immediately preceding the war. To these figures we may add an estimate of the quantity of cotton available for Europe from all sources in 1870. It amounts to 5,480,000 bales, which will provide for the consumption of 86,000 bales per week, and leave a stock at the year's end of above a million bales, or a little over ten weeks' supply. We observe that Mr. Cheetham's estimate of supply for 1870 is 5,700,000 bales from all sources, and of European consumption 4,500,000 bales, figures that differ but slightly from those we have been allowed to use, and differ by being more sanguine of results. He regards the upshot as "unsatisfactory," and cries aloud for more, because, we suppose, he does not believe that the import, although exceeding a production adequate before the war, will bring prices low enough to satisfy the enlarged requirements of Lancashire. "It is not possible to have a remunerative business" with prices so high as one shilling per pound. Hence, while there is a ready sale for piece goods at present rates, Lancashire does not flourish as she would like to do.

But we may fairly infer that the marked tendency towards increased supplies of raw material will reduce the price, and that with the fall the cost of piece goods will fall also, until at some point in the future the fluctuations in the price of cotton will correspond more closely with the fluctuations in the price of piece goods. However, if there be in Great Britain a larger mass of machinery than the probable trade she may secure will profitably bear, we cannot hope to see prosperity of the old type restored until the machinery in existence approximates more nearly to the available supply of raw material at prices likely to rule. America will surely recover at no distant day, and unless the market for goods is developed in a corresponding degree, either the weaker cotton—producing countries must go to the wall, or there will be a supply far in excess of the demand. At present the prospects of India are brilliant. She has filled the chasm brought about by the diminution of American production; her cotton is higher in repute than ever, and readily bought in England and on the Continent; while the import of piece goods into this country is steadily increasing. With fair play she need fear no rival; and by degrees, doubtless, our rulers will learn the best method of serving the interests of England, without injuring the welfare of the producer.

AFTER "taking off" the multifarious fine-art critics on the Frere Fountain, we run some risk in venturing to speak on the theme ourselves. Nevertheless—nothing venture, nothing have—we will incur the risk, whatever it may be. The fountain group, and its proportions, we have always admired. It is light and graceful, yet sufficiently solid-looking. But there is still a want in the *tout ensemble*. It looks like a big man on a small horse, or a giant in a go-cart. Where is the defect? Why does the fountain appear to be out in the cold? Well, the secret is that the "compound" is not large enough to give adequate breadth to the base. If it be pyramidal in shape, as the art-critic of the Ritualistic school so finely pointed ont, the base is not broad enough in proportion to the height. Could the outer wall of the basin be set back as far as the slender railing, the beauty and repose of the whole would be increased ten-fold. In short, the basin, which is to receive the purling streams vouchsafed by the lions' heads, is mean and sordid, compared with the embellished structure it encloses. Let any one with an eye to proportion consider it, and we are inclined to believe he would at once come to our conclusion. Whether this æsthetic reform can be accomplished in these days of impecuniosity we do not know; nor do we know what the work would cost. But if the thing can be done and the money found to do it, we submit that the proposal is well worthy the attention of the authorities who preside over the management of these things.

WE are informed that the members of Government in Bombay met the representatives of the Elphinstone Company on Wednesday, when the terms of arrangement for purchase of the property were discussed

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE BUDGET FOR 1870.

An adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1870. There was a fair attendance and Mr. C. E. Chapman occupied the chair.

THE SURVEY GRANT: THE MISSING INSTALMENT.

Before proceeding to consider the budget,

Mr. Crawford said—With the permission of the Chairman and Justices, I will just draw the attention of the Bench to two items in the budget about which the Finance Committee were unable to furnish full information because it had not been received from Government—I allude to the additional contribution which Government, as you will remember, had asked the Bench to grant towards the expenses of the survey, and to the missing instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt. I am glad to inform the Bench that Government has cancelled its former resolution as to the grant for the survey in a communication which I have just received, and which I will place at the disposal of the Press. That item, therefore, may be at once struck out of the expenditure. As to the other item, the missing instalment due by my predecessors for the Vehar water-works, Government have been good enough to sanction my proposal that that should be spread over four years by a payment of Rs. 43,750 each year. I am not in possession of the Government resolution, but I have demi-official information which authorizes me to make this statement; so that all doubt with regard to these two items is now dispelled, and we will now proceed to consider the budget as if the Rs. 25,000 for the survey had been struck out, and as if the payment of the missing instalment of the water-works debt were to be paid in the manner I have proposed and which has been sanctioned. (Hear, hear.)

The following is the letter from Government referred to by Mr. Crawford :—

Bombay Castle, 7th Dec. 1869.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 5272, dated 21st October 1869, intimating that in accordance with Government Resolution, No. 4314, dated 7th idem, he had included in the the budget estimate of Municipal Expenditure in 1870 the sum of Rs. 25,000, as additional Municipal contribution towards the Survey Survey, but as this will involve an ultimate payment so largely out of proportion to that originally agreed upon, Her Majesty's Bench of Justices will require him distinctly to justify his demand; and requesting therefore that the actual cost of survey up to date may be closely calculated, as he has been recently given to understand that about Rs. 1,49,057 have been spent, and that about a lac and a quarter more is needed for the completion of the survey.

Memo. from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N.D., No. 1,130, dated 9th November 1869.

Resolution.—On reconsideration, His Excellency in Council is pleased to cancel Government Resolution, No. 4314 of 7th October last.

2. The arrangements originally proposed in Government Resolution No. 1347, of 30th March 1865, for effecting the Survey of Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,74,800 were contingent upon the sanction of the Government of India, and only a modified approval to them was given by that authority in their Resolution, No. 1105, of 6th March 1866, the small contribution of the Municipality in return for the advantage which they would derive from the survey being prominently noticed and a further report from this Government being desired upon this point.

3. A modified plan thereupon for effecting the survey at a reduced charge was submitted by this Government in August 1866 by which it was proposed that it should be carried out by a Revenue Survey party in four years at a cost of Rs. 1,79,600, including the contribution of Rs. 50,000 from the municipality.

4. To these amended proposals the sanction of the Government of India was given on the 31st Oct. 1866.

5. The revised estimate, however, for reasons which have been explained, has proved to be erroneous, and it is now calculated that the survey, which it was hoped would have been completed by October 1869, will take 2½ years more to be brought to a completion; or, in all 6½ years from the date of its commencement.

6. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,49,057, and the additional charge for the 2½ years will be Rs. 1,17,600, making a total sum of Rs. 2,66,557, or Rs. 86,957 more than the estimate which received the sanction of the Government of India.

7. As the Municipality were originally requested to contribute only a sum of Rs. 50,000 when the survey was estimated to cost Rs. 3,74,800, and that estimate has not yet been exceeded, His Excellency in Council will not insist upon the payment by them of a larger amount. Considering, however, the great benefit which the Municipality will derive from the survey the Bench of Justices may be requested to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to this important work.

(Signed) F. R. S. Wyllie,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

The consideration of the budget was then proceeded with, the items of expenditure being first taken up in the order in which they had been disposed of by the Finance Committee. The first three items were for the Clerk of the Peace, the Municipal Commissioner's office, and the Controller's office. The Commissioner had estimated these at Rs. 73,107 but the Finance Committee remarked that the three items amounted to Rs. 1,31,556, and as there was to be no charge for drainage establishment, the proportion chargeable to the municipal fund must be increased by Rs. 10,127. The committee recommended, therefore, that the grant on account of general superintendence from the municipal fund should be fixed at Rs. 83,234 for the year 1870; and on the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, that was at once agreed to.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.

The estimate by the Commissioner for the Storekeeper's office had been Rs. 8,304. The Finance Committee approved that, and it was at once passed by the Bench.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crawford remarked that his estimate for this department had been Rs. 5,39,320, but the Finance Committee had, very reasonably, he thought, disapproved of the idea of allowing the Health Department to take credit for sums it might realise in the performance of its duty, and accordingly it had been found necessary to add to his original estimate Rs. 13,300, which would appear on the opposite side as income. The grant was rather less than in previous years, and he moved that it be passed. He would now propose :—That the grant for the Health Department be fixed at Rs. 551,811 for the year 1870.

Dr. Lumsdaine seconded the motion.

Mr. Blaney said he wished to draw attention to the item under this heading for the disposal of town sweepings. That formed a fifth of the whole expenditure, and he saw the Commissioner had cut down the Health Officer's estimate by Rs. 6,000; why it was not Rs. 12,000, or Rs. 40,000, or any amount not short of that, the whole Rs. 102,000 was not explained. This cutcherra burning was a matter involving a sanitary principle, and one which intimately affected public health, and his remarks were not directed to the figures which probably were right and defencible. But here was a sum which could be cut down at pleasure. It was a matter of smoke and perhaps of smell or the elements of disease, and having pointed out as he believed the unsoundness of the principle, of burning street sweepings in the city, it remained with the Bench to say whether the sum sanctioned should be according to the estimate of the Health Officer or that of the Commissioner.

Mr. Crawford replied that if the Justices would take the trouble to look at the last quarterly report of the Health Officer, they would find that the progress in burning the refuse had been so great that the Rs. 6,000 could be spared—though at the same time if they chose to give him other Rs. 6,000, he had no doubt he could make a good use of it. As to the general question, it was rather a large one which it would be very inconvenient to discuss at that time, for if the Bench were to say the town sweepings were not to be burned, it would certainly be many months ere a resolution as to what was to be done could be come to. His estimate was based on the present pecuniary state of things. It was not practicable to make any reduction in the Health Department at present, there must rather be an increase.

After some other remarks, the motion was passed.

HALALCORE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crawford moved that the grant for the Halalcore Department be fixed at Rs. 2,09,837 for the year 1870. The Health Officer, he said, was desirous of increasing the number of halalcores on the ground that there would be an increased number of public necessaries, but as they had not yet got the increase of the latter, he did not ask the increase of halalcores, but limited his estimate to the actuals of last year. In reply to Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, he said it was quite true, that, thanks to Dr. Lumsdaine's personal exertions, the wages of the halalcores had been reduced, but then more men had been taken on. The service at present was, he thought, as efficient as it was possible for such a service to be. During the last quarter there had not been a single complaint received of inefficient services; that might be on account of some people not caring to complain, because it was too much trouble, but that was the fact, and the working returns showed the Department to be as efficient as it ever had been.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee seconded the motion, and the vote was passed.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES: THE MEAT TRAIN.

The next item was that for markets and slaughter-houses, the estimate for which was Rs. 65,118, which sum had been approved by the committee.

Mr. Crawford moved that the grant be sanctioned, and in doing so remarked that it included the cost of the meat train and all expenses of conveyance of the meat to the market. The committee had pointed out that there was a slight increase on last year's grant, and that was accounted for by the fact that owing to the opening of the new markets a greater number of men were required to look after them and keep them clean.

Captain Hancock seconded the motion.

Mr. Blaney remarked that of this sum Rs. 40,000 was a grant to the butchers of Bombay, and he thought that under the present financial circumstances of the Municipality this grant was scarcely to be tolerated. It was given in payment of a train to fetch their meat to the market, but neither fisherman, dealers in vegetables, nor any other dealers enjoyed such a privilege. It had been given at first as a matter of expediency, but it still continued, and that in a city where meat was as dear or, perhaps, dearer than in any other part of the world. For his own part he objected to any grant for that purpose.

Mr. Connon said that one or two years ago he took notice of this speciality in their expenditure and objected to the item, but he got so little support from the non-beef-eating community and those who did not even eat mutton, that he had thought if they did not mind paying Rs. 40,000 a year for bringing beef from Bandora it did not matter to him, and so he had not troubled himself much more about it. Though he could appreciate all the difficulties that made this charge desirable, he hoped that at some time or other the Municipal Commissioner would have it abolished. Why on earth the Municipality should pay for bringing meat from Bandora he did not know. There were lots of turkeys, and perhaps geese, coming from Goa at present, and he did not know why the Municipality did not pay the boat hire for these. There was some political economist, who had lately stated that the movements of the heavenly bodies were understood before people knew on what principle the supply of cabbages for Covent Garden market was regulated, but he supposed the same principle as regulated that supply would regulate the supply of beef for Bombay, and he did not know how it would do for the Municipality of London to pay for all the big waggons and heavy trains which brought in their supply from all parts. In short, the thing was quite absurd. There were difficulties of course, but he was glad Mr. Blaney had thought the subject worthy of mention. He would not have thought of again doing so, for he got so little support on the previous occasion, and, besides, he did not wish to want his dinner, in the evening. (A laugh.) Sooner or later this grant ought to be stopped.

Mr. Crawford thought that in matters of this kind they should proceed gradually. The last speaker had rather under-rated the handslips caused to the whole of the butchers by having their places of business suddenly up-rooted and removed nine miles from the town; and he thought they had been put to so much inconvenience and expense that they were entitled to some consideration. He had gone a considerable way towards what Mr. Connon wished, by gradually increasing the slaughter-house fees. It was scarcely three years since the market was removed, and already there had been two increases—some of the fees had been doubled and some raised eight-fold. He thought it would be premature to take a further step, but asked the Bench to bear with him yet a little, and he had no doubt that in a year or two they would be able to wipe this item from the expenditure, or in other words to make the slaughter-house fees cover the cost not only of the slaughter-house but of the meat train.

On the question being put to vote, 13 justices voted for the grant, and 14 against it. The chairman having given his casting vote in favour of the grant, it was agreed to by 15 against 14.

REGISTRATION.

The grant of Rs. 13,372 for registration of births deaths and marriages was then sanctioned.

CEMETERIES.

Mr. Crawford moved that the Bench sanction a grant of Rs. 4,302 for cemetries, and doing so remarked that this item required a word of explanation. As they would have observed, many of the Roman Catholic burying grounds, in common with the Protestant ones, were to be closed from 1st January next; and as the Roman Catholic community included a very large proportion of people in poor circumstances, to whom the cost of removing their dead to such a distance as Sewree or Dharavee would be very great. The subject had been considered two and a half years ago, when he was asked to confer with Dr. Dallas and the Rev. Dr. Meurin, as to the terms on which the present burying ground should be closed. It was considered that it would be best to provide hearses for the different parishes, to which the Roman Catholic community might have access and use as they required. This perhaps seemed a novel arrangement, but the fact was there was an excellent precedent in Calcutta, where the Municipality had expended a large sum of money in paying for firewood to consume the bodies of the poor Hindoos and Mahomedans. On the same principle the Municipal reforms required the closing of these burial grounds, and it was but fair that the poor should be assisted to the extent he proposed. He only regretted the absence of his friend, Dr. Dallas, who would have been able to state more fully and ably than he could the case of his poor co-religionists.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Narayen Wassadew, and agreed to.

MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The next item was the proposed grant of Rs. 36,000 for the Municipal Executive Engineer. In reference to this, the Finance Committee reported: "This grant includes a proportion of the sum of Rs. 24,000 for the salary of the Executive Engineer at Rs. 2,000 a month. There is at present a saving on the aggregate of the sanctioned salaries of the Executive and Assistant Engineers of Rs. 1,200 a month, in consequence of the permanent appointment of Executive Engineer being vacant, but provision has been made for the full salary of the Executive Engineer as the salary of the appointment is fixed by the Municipal Act. Provision has also been made for an increase to the Establishment of two Clerks and one Surveyor (see pages 29 and 31). The Committee cannot anticipate that it will be sufficient if the grant is fixed at Rs. 36,000, the same as for the current year."

Mr. Crawford said the Bench would observe that the Finance Committee had cut down his estimate from Rs. 42,540 to Rs. 36,000. He had only to say they would do their best with that amount. Mr. Crawford then proposed that the grant for the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department be fixed at Rs. 36,000 for the year 1870.

Mr. N. Daniel seconded the motion.

General Tremenhere said that in reference to a report by Mr. Bayley's committee he would like to know what had been done to reduce generally the establishment of the Executive Engineer. From the report, he saw that the Municipal Commissioner had promised that a considerable reduction would be made, but from the statements now put forward in the budget it appeared to him there had been a considerable increase instead of a decrease, and this every head and item seemed to thought the Commissioner should give some explanation.

Mr. Crawford said the report which the gallant general had referred to had been received by the Bench and discussed in detail, and the establishment had been granted according to that report. As to reductions, he might state that the drainage establishment had received notice to quit from 1st January; and he himself was now arranging to reduce the Panwell establishment; in fact, he went there yesterday, partly with that object and partly with another, and in all matters of supervison they were doing their utmost to make reductions. But as to the Building Department it was impossible that reductions could be made in it, and for this reason that the work had nearly doubled within the last two years. The law only allowed them a fortnight to do the work in, and the present staff was all required for it.

Mr. Kahandas Muncharam said that the charge of Rs. 24,840, as shown in appendix D, was shown separately from the charge for establishment, and so virtually there was one charge of Rs. 42,540 and another of Rs. 24,840 for the work which the Executive Engineer had to perform. And in connection with this item of Rs. 24,840, if he mistook not, last year, before Mr. Bayley's committee sat, the actual expenditure under that head was supposed to have been Rs. 17,448. Under the circumstances he would leave it to the Bench to say whether they would be justified in voting Rs. 67,380.

Mr. Crawford said he thought the column of remarks, table D., at page 68, would sufficiently explain this to Mr. Kandas.

Mr. Blaney said that under this item there was a portion of the salary of the Executive Engineer, and in three other places in the budget there were salaries for Engineers. There was in one place the salary for the Executive Municipal Engineer; in another place salary for the Executive Engineer and Assistant Engineer; in another place salary for the Drainage Engineer; and in the fourth place the salary of the Engineer of the Water Works—altogether monthly salaries amounting to Rs. 2,800. One of these salaries was authorised by the Act, Rs. 2,000 a month; but the Bench neither, knew who the Engineer was, when he was appointed, what his salary was, or anything about him. And while he did not wish to interfere with the arrangements of the Commissioner with the staff under him, still he thought it was due to the Bench that they should know something of what was done in this matter.

Mr. Crawford said he thought Mr. Blaney was falling into a mistake, if he would excuse him for saying so. The Executive Engineer was by the Act recognised as acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality. That being so, he had had no communication to make to the Bench, as the matter was not in his hands. The saving in having no Executive Engineer had been discounted, if he might use the word, by the Finance Committee, and the question of Mr. Thwaites's salary was also brought forward by it.

Mr. Blaney—Then the present Executive Engineer draws a salary of Rs. 2,800 a month.

Mr. Crawford—No, no.

Mr. Connon said that surely if Mr. Thwaites was acting there must be some one who held the substantive appointment, and the question was, who held the substantive appointment. For whom was Mr. Thwaites acting? (A voice—"Nobody.") For nobody at Rs. 2,800?

Mr. Crawford—He gets Rs. 1,400, and there is a monthly saving of Rs. 1,200. We are working at this moment with two engineers in place of the three we had last year, and the saving is Rs. 1,200 a month. The salaries of these gentlemen were duly laid before the Bench and discussed.

General Tremenhere said he gave Mr. Crawford full credit for the information he had laid before the Bench with reference to the working establishments, that the work had considerably increased. There was no objection to the charge on that account, but he found the executive office establishment was enormous. In all, Rs. 3,159 per month was put down simply for indoor working establishment. He thought the only explanation that could be given of that was that for some years past the officer in charge of this particular branch of municipal work had had no experience whatever of the country; and the result had been a very rapid increase in the office establishment. It had been the case with both of these gentlemen that they had had no experience of the country or of working any large office before coming to the present one, and he had no doubt there was large room for retrenchment, but he the Finance Committee would be good enough to look into it.

Mr. Crawford said he thought General Tremenhere would find that the office establishment included all the draughtsmen, measurers, surveyors, and all. He had taken an opportunity, a few weeks ago, of working that office himself for five weeks, and he was quite certain that no considerable decrease was possible. After pointing out the vast correspondence required to be carried on by such an office in Bombay, and the heavy work in issuing summonses, measuring houses, &c., he said he felt confident that the only result of reducing that establishment to any extent would be to cripple it. This office was not nearly as efficient as he could wish it to be or as it would be in a few months, and a reduction would cause the public much annoyance. He had throughout the Budget, as far as possible, maintained the standard which was deliberately voted and passed by the Bench not quite a year ago, and he would ask the Bench to bear with him a little longer for further reduction of establishments when it was such a very short time since they deliberately decided that such and such a standard was the correct and fair one. If in the course of further experience the executive found that establishments could by any process of organisation or amalgamation be reduced, he pledged himself to the Bench that any reductions that could be made would be made.

Mr. Blaney said that according to the Municipal Act the Executive Engineer appointed under the Act should receive a monthly salary not less than Rs. 2,000. If Government had appointed Mr. Thwaites as Engineer, how came it that his salary was not according to the Act? (Hear, hear).

Mr. Crawford said this was a point of view which no doubt would be exceedingly gratifying to Mr Thwaites—(laughter)—but Mr. Blaney must have learned in the course of his official life that it was not customary to give a man who was acting the full pay of the appointment, unless under very special circumstances.

Mr. Blaney—I should like to know whether Government or the Bench have granted the salary.

Mr. Crawford—Government.

Mr. Blaney—Have Government the power to do so?

Mr. Connon—No, no. They can appoint a man on not less than Rs. 2,000 a month, but they have no power to appoint a man under the Act at Rs. 1,400 a month.

No further remarks being made on this subject, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

ROAD REPAIRS, INCLUDING WATERING AND SCRAPING.

Under this heading Rs. 3,20,000 was asked by the Commissioner. The Finance Committee pointed out in their proceedings that many of the roads in the Native Town are in very bad order. The committee recommended that the grant be allowed to stand; but they would not object to its being increased in the course of the year if funds could be spared.

Mr. Crawford said the sum now asked for was the same as was granted last year. The committee had told them they wished the Bench could vote more money for road repairs; and certainly he also wished the same thing, for he certainly got sufficient abuse about the state of the roads. They could only do their best with the funds placed at their disposal; but if in the course of the year the finances were in difficulty he hoped a further grant would be made. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee proposed, and Mr. C. Curry seconded, "that the grant for road repairs, including watering and scraping, be fixed at Rs. 3,20,000 for the year 1870."

Mr. A. C. Gumpert drew the attention of the Commissioner to the excessive dust on the roads, and the unusual length which the water carts, for which the charge was very heavy, had to take to sprinkle the whole roads. Till six o'clock on the previous evening there was not a single water cart in Bhendy Bazaar Road, and when they did come there they appeared without lights, and he was as near as possible coming into collision with three carts two or three times.

Mr. Crawford admitted that the water carts were not as efficient as he could wish them to be. There was certainly a marked improvement in the Esplanade Roads. He had placed the watering of the Esplanade Roads under the Health Officer, and it was his intention to place the watering of the whole town gradually under the Health Department, which he was sure would do the work more effectually than it was done at present. There were now 130 water carts in use, the maximum they had ever employed before being 100; but if the area of roads went on increasing as they had been increasing, and the population also, there must be a larger number of water carts employed. He would note what Mr. Gumpert had stated, and ascertain how it occurred. It was not very common he thought.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

WORLEE SLUICES AND PUMPING STATION.

For the maintenance of Worlee Sluices and Pumping Station the Commissioner asked Rs. 49,388, including 1st the maintenance and working charges of Love Grove Pumping Station, originally estimated at Rs. 43,008; 2ndly the maintenance of Love Grove, Worlee, and Dharavee Sluices Rs. 6,380. On this subject the Finance Committee reported, "in the firm estimate a reduction can be made of Rs. 13,187 on the amount of coal and other materials, the new boilers consuming about 50 per cent. less fuel than those formerly in use. The other estimate may stand. The total of the item will thus be Rs. 36,201. The current year's grant was Rs. 30,000, but in the year 1870, part of the salary of the Superintendent of Workshops Rs. 1,200 is included, and repairs to cost Rs. 7,000 are provided for—the last charge appears very heavy, but the Commissioner states that the provision of new chains for the pumps can no longer be delayed. The grant should therefore in the opinion of the Committee be fixed at Rs. 36,000."

Captain Hancock proposed that the grant for the maintenance of Worlee sluices and Pumping station be fixed at Rs. 36,000 for the year 1870.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byrajee seconded the motion.

Mr. Blaney said this was an item which had cropped up little by little till it now stood at one-fifth of the whole sum to be set apart annually for drainage. Why it appeared as a separate charge he could not understand. He always understood that, sewage pumps were part of the drainage, and he was of opinion that this would have to be included in the amount set apart for drainage, and not in the charge by itself, more especially since they had given up the idea of building those huge sewers under the city of Bombay.

Captain Hancock was afraid Mr. Blaney's proposal was scarcely wrong in principle that it could not be maintained for a moment. He had heard a disinclination in other quarters to charge this to the fund, but he was opposed to it and thought that every one who understood the principles of income and expenditure would agree with him that this must be charged to current revenue.

General Tremenhere observed that he saw there was also a charge under this item for the Superintendent of Workshops' salary. He had seen charges made under several items for this; and he would ask why the charge was spread about in that way.

Mr. Crawford—Simply because it was arranged to charge the items for the different departments under which his time is spent.

Mr. Gumpert presumed that these pumps and sluices were a necessary evil. They were calculated to relieve them from a nuisance, and he hoped this grant would be sanctioned. He begged to say to the Commissioner that surely he was bound to see that the sluices were efficiently worked. He (Mr. Gumpert) had the misfortune to reside near a savoury place and was not sure that the Municipal Commissioner should not be handed over to the tender mercy of Mr. Connon at the Petty Sessions (a laugh) over the unpleasant smell to which the inhabitants of Byculla and the surrounding neighbourhood had been occasionally treated.

Mr. Crawford thought this the most gross case of ingratitude he had ever yet heard. (Laughter.) He was afraid Mr. Gumpert had forgotten the stench of the old main drain; and only wished he could have it for a few days again to enable him to appreciate the change. (Laughter.) But really, in the monsoon, the drain must overflow; and the stench now was not so much due to the main drain as to the drying up of the Flats, as any gentlemen could ascertain for himself by going on the Flats to the windward of the main drain, where he would get quite as much smell, if not more, than on the leeward side of the drain. The motion was then put and agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

Mr. Crawford proposed that the grant for the improvement of streets be fixed at Rs. 1,00,000 for the year 1870.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.

Mr. Gumpert asked whether the Commissioner had taken any steps to improve Meadow-street where it crosses Forbes-street, in places where Mr. Grant's shop had stood before it was burned down. This corner he thought one of the greatest eyesores in Bombay. Many of the improvements of streets during the last year had been exceedingly creditable to the Commissioner. Meadow-street was capable of very considerable improvement, and he hoped the Commissioner would keep his eye on the site of Mr. Grant's shop.

Mr. Crawford said he had already arranged to buy that, but as the purchase of land in that locality was very expensive, the final settlement of the price to be paid had been deferred till after 1st January, because the amount of the grant for last year did not admit of the expenditure.

The motion having been put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

LAND CONVEYANCE, LIQUOR, AND MUSIC AND POISON LICENSE DEPARTMENTS.

On the motion of Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, it was agreed that the grant for Public Land Conveyance Department be fixed at Rs.6,960, that for Liquor License Department Rs.1,800, and that for Music and Poison License Department Rs. 540 for the year 1870.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crawford said this subject had recently been before the Bench and he would therefore formally propose—"That the grant from the Municipal Fund for the Assessment and Collection Department be fixed at Rs. 54,149 for the year 1870."

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Khandass Muncheram said that last year the cost of collection had been five per cent. on the revenue; this year it was estimated to be 4½ per cent., so that the saving under this head was to be anything but considerable. Really, the cost appeared to him too heavy.

Mr. Crawford said Government had declined to undertake the collection of the municipal license tax for less than 5 per cent., and he apprehended any officer who knew anything of the collection of Government revenues in Bombay would bear him out in stating that the cost to Government for the collection and assessment of their revenue came to close upon 7 per cent.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett here rose to propose a motion for an increase of the salary of the Assistant Commissioner. Probably, he said, most of the Justices are under the impression that the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson now performs merely the duties which former Assessors had to discharge. But it is not so, and I am glad to see my friend Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, the late able Assessor, present, to bear me out in this statement. In former days the Assessor had simply to assess houses and lands, annually; and, after preparing the assessment books, his functions ceased. This duty, if I am correctly informed, occupied his whole time rarely more than four months during the year. But such is not the case now, for, beyond the assessment on houses and lands, Mr. Hutchinson has to assess the police and lighting rates, the wheel tax, and the water rate. But his duties are not confined to assessing merely; he is entrusted, in addition, with the preparation of all the bills, and the further duty of posting up the payments of all the taxes collected. Now, those who may suppose this a small matter, will think differently when I mention that the number of bills prepared during the year for house rate amounts to 41,222, police and lighting rate to 45,964, water rate to 34,564, wheel tax to 8,276 making in the aggregate 129,926 bills, and representing, in money value, about Rs. 22,00,000. Formerly, the preparation of the bills and the posting up of the payments, were performed by the Collectors department. And yet this does not comprise all that the assessor has to perform. The appeals against the assessment are received, enquired into, and disposed of by him; and those against the assessment of the coming year, comprised no less than 3,150 different properties. Then, again, the responsible duty of enquiring into and granting refunds and remissions devolves now on the assessor. All these duties may be said to be the direct work now appertaining to the office of Assessor; but the establishment engaged upon the levy and recovery of the tax on public conveyances has been placed under Mr. Hutchinson, and this has, of course, materially increased the responsibility of his office, since the accounts of that branch have to be examined, and certified weekly by him. In respect to the amount of correspondence which passes through the Assessor's Department, the Bench will be surprised to hear that about 6,000 letters are received and the same number despatched during one year. And these are the duties for the performance (I think I am justified in saying the *satisfactory* performance) of which, the assistant commissioner, and assessor receives a salary of only Rs. 600 per mensem —In my opening remarks, I observed what was the duty of former assessors; I will now tell you that, while for the performance of that simple duty—simple in comparison with the duties of the present assessor the former assessor was not only receiving the same salary, namely Rs. 600;—but he was permitted to hold another appointment under Government the salary of which I believe was Rs. 550 per mensem. Now, I ask my friend, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, whether he considered himself overpaid,—received from the Municipality Rs. 600 per mensem, as (a voice—"Not likely," and laughter)—when he received from the Municipality Rs. 600 per mensem, as assessor; and I further ask him, whether the duties now performed by the same officer are not four-fold heavier than those he was required to discharge. I do not apprehend any contradiction from him, (—"surely not," and laughter)—on either question for I am confident he will bear me out in all I have stated. Surely then,—(leaving aside the question of greatly increased duties)—if in former years, when the income of the Municipality was 12 lacs it could afford to pay it assessor Rs. 600 we ought with an income of 34 lacs to remunerate our assessor more liberally. The separation of the Assessing and Collecting Departments has already proved of advantage to the Municipality. Under the "ward system" the cost of assessment and collection, sanctioned under the Budget was Rs. 1,16,473, but, this grant proved insufficient, and I believe had to be exceeded by some Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 on account of the entertainment of an extra establishment. Under the present system, the cost is Rs. 1,03,517, so that there is an actual annual saving of some Rs. 17,000. But under the present system, the benefit is not, merely, a pecuniary one. For now, not only are the interests of the Municipality more efficiently watched and protected, but the poorest of the public have their complaints enquired into, and meet with more ready redress. These considerations enable me, with better grace, to solicit your sanctioning an increase of pay to the assessor and collector. Of the latter officer, I have only to observe that he has been five years connected with the Municipality, and that the duties devolving on him are responsible and require care and attention. Not wishing to detain you longer, I will only add that I do not conceive forward with this proposal without a full currence of our worthy Commissioner, who I am sure, if asked, will bear me out in all I have said respecting the duties of his assistants and the necessity of increasing their salaries. With these remarks I beg to propose that the salary of Mr. Hutchinson be increased to Rs. 850 and, that of Mr. Hormusjee Viccajee to Rs. 700. I should explain that my reason for proposing a higher salary to Mr. Hutchinson, is in consequence of his having not only heavier, and more responsible office duties to perform, but to his having out-door duties as well; which the collector has not, and the performance of which must put him to greater expense. The increase I have asked, for these two deserving officers, is not much, namely Rs. 3,000 a year, and I can hardly suppose that when the Bench have secured efficient servants, they will refuse to pay them adequately.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos seconded the motion.

Dr. Joynt said that from the speech of Mr. Sunkersett he has learned that in the multiplicity of duties undertaken by Mr. Hutchinson there must be a saving.

Mr. Crawford—Yes; a considerable saving.

Dr. Joynt said if that was so it ought to be taken into consideration. Some gentlemen seemed to have some difficulty about the salary of the Engineer, and wanted to give him Rs. 600 a month more; well, here was a way open to dispose of this Rs. 600 if they had it to spare. By all means let a hard working man, who seemed to have the appreciation of both the European and native communities, have his salary increased, for what was more valuable than a really active man? Mr. Hutchinson was known to him only by repute; but so far as he had heard of him he seemed to be precisely the man who ought to have his salary raised.

Mr. G. Foggo did not know whether it was fair to ask the Bench to entertain this question of increasing the salary of one or two officers without any notice. He would be happy to entertain the question of salaries at the proper time and on due notice, or on a report by the Finance Committee or suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner. But he thought it was not a wise or he might say a regular course to come before the Bench and ask them to increase the salary of any one or two officers, either deserving or not, at any odd time. (Hear hear). He would propose as an amendment that the business be proceeded with without entertaining this proposal. (Hear, hear.)

General Tremenhere thought it would be wise to refuse any proposal of this sort till it came up recommended properly by the Finance Committee, for there would be no end to motions of this sort. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Crawford suggested as a convenient way of disposing of the matter, that this proposal be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Mahadeo Narayen Shirgoanker called attention to the assistants and the "army" of clerks Mr. Hutchinson had to assist him. He thought somebody should rather have proposed a reduction of the salary, than the proposal to that made by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett should not be entertained for a moment.

The suggestion of Mr. Crawford, that Mr. Venayekrao's proposal should be referred to the Finance Committee, was then adopted by the Bench.

CONTRIBUTION TO DRAINAGE.

The next item was the contribution to drainage, Rs. 250,000.

Mr. Blaney said the justices were year by year reminded that this was a contribution required by law. The committee had no intention to disturb the Drainage Establishment. Now, this drainage question took away 3 lakhs from the public annually, and the whole system was so unsatisfactory that what the Commissioner proposed to do should be stated for the information of the Bench.

Mr. Crawford reminded Mr. Blaney that the report of the Drainage Committee had been before Government for five months, and that nothing could be decided upon by Government and the Bench, obviously no work could be undertaken, so that it would be absurd to maintain the establishment. And just for that reason he had given the establishment notice of discharge.

Mr. Gumpert pointed out that the Bench had no opinion as regarded this item, as the contribution was required by the Act.

Mr. Blaney—But I conceive the Bench would like to be informed why the drainage works have been suspended at this point.

Mr. M. Wood asked how much of the drainage had been completed?

Mr. Crawford said the Camateepoora works were almost finished, but there was the enlargement of the Worlee Pumping Station as pumping for the Camateepoora drainage, which would be finished at the end of this month. The drainage works sanctioned for the Fort had been completed. When the Drainage Commissioner's recommendations came before Bench they would know what would be done.

Mr. Blaney—I think the public and the Bench are to be congratulated on the stage which the drainage question has now reached, namely, the stoppage of an expenditure which neither science nor economy, nor anything else I can name, could justify.

The motion was then adopted.

CONTRIBUTION TO AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. A. Gumpert proposed that Rs. 15,000, he granted for the Agri-Horticultural society in 1870. The Bench, he hoped, would carry this motion unanimously. These gardens were the only place of public recreation the inhabitants of the city had, and with a little effort and a little money might be made a place of resort for the better classes as well as the poor classes of the island. They were now happy in having Mr. Gray in charge of the gardens; that gentleman had the welfare of the gardens really at heart, and this little expenditure, which had been asked for repeatedly, would he hoped be sanctioned this year, for he was sure it would be well spent. One of the charming traits in the native character was the fondness for flowers, and he hoped the native community would have an opportunity of seeing what gardening meant by the appearance of the Horticultural Gardens in a very short time.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Naragen Wassadew, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned about a quarter past five o'clock, till Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At the meeting yesterday all the remaining items of expenditure, and also the items of income were agreed to.

LOSS OF THE "AMERSHAM."

(*Cape Standard*, Oct. 4.)

The bark Amersham, 781 tons, commanded by Captain Hulman, bound from Basseln to Cork, with a cargo of 9700 bags of rice, was wrecked off Strays Point on Sunday morning, the 19th of September. All lives were saved. Portions of the wreck have been sold, and realized about £100.

We have had at our disposal the proceedings of the official inquiry into this wreck, held before J. H. Hofmeyr, Esq., of Bredasdorp, on the 21st September, but as the evidence is merely a repetition of the tale we published in the Mail of the 24th of September, it is unnecessary for us to give it again. The Captain in his evidence says:—

"I can only attribute the loss of the ship to an extraordinary current which I had never noticed before. This I attribute to the violent and shifting winds that must have prevailed on the coast, creating both easterly and westerly currents, which must meet to the southward of L'Agulhas, and cause a complete wash to set in to the deep bight in the land about Struys Bay and Struys Point, I am borne out in this conclusion from having seen from Lloyds' agents (Messrs. Barry and Nephews) a report found in a bottle on the shore near Struys Point, thrown overboard from the Dutch ship Medea, Capt. Akringer, in longitude 21° 35', latitude 34° 48', land seen off Mossel Bay, report dated 23rd August, 1869, and that last week another report from the same ship Medea was picked up near the same spot, which report said it had been thrown overboard off L'Agulhas, so that I feel confident that from noon on Saturday last an unusually strong current had been setting my ship bodily up towards Struys Point, as from the course I was sailing I should have been carried clear of L'Agulhas."

After hearing the evidence, the Court decided:—

"That there is no blame to be attached either to the captain or the mate, or any of the crew on board, attributing the cause of the wreck not only to stormy weather, but also to the unusual current then prevailing and which appears to have prevailed for some time previous during this season. The Court, therefore, has no reason for cancelling or suspending the certificate of either the master or mate, but is of opinion that they are respectively entitled to retain the same."

The decision has been confirmed by the Government.

PASSENGERS FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

The P. and O. steamer Deccan which arrived at Madras from Suez, Aden and Galle on the morning of Dec. 4, brought the following passengers:—

For Madras—Mrs G Duncan; Messrs Nicholson, Hume, Potter, Mackenzie and Grisham; Mr and Mrs Davidson Colonel Walpole; Mr Daly; Colonel Rich; Mrs Wellesley; Mrs Johnston; Colonel Wardon; Mr Grigg; Mr and Mrs Scott; Major Stafford.

For Calcutta—Captain and Mrs Noble; Mrs Crawford and infant; W Sanders; Mr and Mrs Bennett; Mrs J Bennett; Mrs Cundell; J W Haultain; Mrs Percy and 2 children; Mr A Percy Mr and Mrs Tempest, 2 daughters, and 2 children; Messrs Thompson, Burke, and Heath; Miss Taylor; Mr Kirkland; Miss Wylly; Mrs Prinsep and infant; Mr J D Mansell; Miss Smart; Miss Laws; Miss Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; Mrs Roberts; the two Misses Roberts; Mrs Cardon; Miss Cranston; Mr Buller; Surgeon and Mrs Andrews; Mr Holborne; Miss Abercrombie; Mr W H Cowley; Sub-Condustor O'Connor; Mrs Green and infant; Mr and Mrs Tucker and child; Miss Tucker; Mr and Mrs Norman and child, the 2 Misses Norman; Messrs Eyfe and Hamilton; Mr and Mrs Gardner; Miss Lewis; Mrs Chevers; Dr and Mrs Bensley and infant; Miss Bensley, Mrs Prinsep and inf

THE UTILITARIAN THEORY.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 13.)

The utilitarian theory of morals is one that must ever commend itself to minds of a strong practical tendency, and especially to such as have a political bias. There is about it an air of common sense, of breadth untinctured by dangerous subtlety, and yet, withal, an express contradiction of that selfish individualism which repels us as surely in the works of philosophers as when we meet it in actual life. And thus, in the present age, which is one especially addicted to broad political theorizing, it is no wonder that utilitarianism has made great advances. But, despite of this, it has not yet found its accurate philosophical place; it still remains in many important respects undefined. Indeed the most eminent defenders of utilitarianism have busied themselves much more about the defence than about the definition of it; and thus questions have been left open at its root which need to be solved before its position can be made properly clear.

What is the utilitarian theory? It is generally referred to, in terms not free from vagueness, as the principle of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. But this is manifestly an abbreviated expression. What, then, is the full statement of the principle thus put forward? In the first place, is it a definition or a proposition? We have at different times heard both of these alternatives maintained, and altogether there are, we think three different ways of setting forth the fundamental principle of utilitarianism. It may, in the first place, be taken as a definition of what we mean by the words "right" and "wrong;" and thus "right" would be defined as that course of action which will cause the greatest possible happiness to the greatest number; "wrong," such a course of action as will not, in our judgment, produce this result. Those who hold this branch of the alternative may not perhaps easily be convicted of error; but they lay themselves open to questions which are not to be answered off-hand, and which prove that the bottom of the subject has not yet been reached. For the greatest rascal on earth might assent with the utmost tranquillity to such a definition of the words "right" or "wrong," nor would he feel in it any compulsory or even persuasive force to induce him to pursue the right and abstain from the wrong. But, secondly, the utilitarian principle may be cast into the form of a proposition; "it is right that we should act in the manner calculated, in our judgment, to produce the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and it is wrong to act otherwise." In this case, however, as we have no longer a definition ready to our hands of the words "right and wrong," it is necessary to seek such a definition. What we mean by right, what we mean by wrong, these are questions much more easily asked than answered; so that neither in this form does the utilitarian principle lead us out of the depths into clear and scientific light. There remains the third mode of stating it, according to which, as in the second, it is a definition of emotion rather than of conduct. To the perfection of our nature, yet it is not experience that tells us that this is the case. The argument, as each man must put it to himself, is rather the converse of this; not, "I see that such and such a line of conduct will make me happy, therefore I ought to pursue it;" but, "I see that my nature for its own good and continuous development requires this line of conduct, and therefore I am sure that it will ultimately make me happy." It is true that we cannot safely separate happiness from our test of right conduct, any line of conduct that brought with it no clear happiness whatever would be subject to just suspicion. But, on the other hand, happiness equally cannot be cast off and made the one actuating motive; to desire a particular emotional state is the mark either of a rudimentary or a morbid mind; the desires of rational minds are clothed in a concrete form, and to divest them of this form for the purpose of weighing the amount of happiness which their satisfaction will occasion is by no means always possible. It is certainly possible where we have to deal with the rougher, more common, and more material kinds of happiness, and this is what makes the utilitarian rule no bad rule for the politician; for he, in his action on behalf of other men, has to deal with those desires which are most prominent and exacting—not, therefore, necessarily the most permanent.

There are, as we think, three classes of inquirers on this subject of happiness. There is, first, the politician, to whom, as we have said, happiness presents certain fixed forms, and no more; these are the material of his calculations, the possibility of changing them is not seriously entertained by him. The second class is the esthetic class, the class of artists and poets. These are men inspired (so to speak) with some new form of happiness with which they, in their turn, seek to inspire the world. They, by their own experience, must know that happiness is not that fixed thing which ordinary people fancy it to be; they must know, even if they do not generalize it in terms, that there is a power in the human mind to create happiness for itself, to take delight in that which it does not naturally take delight in. And thus, while the politician fixes his mind on means, the artist or the poet fixes his mind on ends; he does not consider what is the best way of producing happiness, but, being himself full of some kind of happiness (which is quite compatible, however, with unhappiness in other respects) he is impelled to impress his own happiness on the world. But the moralist forms yet a third class. In strictness he includes the other two, just as the philosopher includes the scientific inquirer; but as a matter of fact he has a province of his own apart from the others. He has to consider what are those instincts in human nature which are deepest, most comprehensive, and in their development most likely to be permanent; what instincts will meet with least opposition from nature as a whole, and be most likely in their satisfaction to form part of the inalienable heritage of man. If by looking into his own heart he can feel such instincts, and grasp them firmly, and be sure that they are such as he supposes them to be, he will not be over particular as to the historical question whether more happiness has resulted from these instincts, or from what appeared to be these instincts, than from any others, nor will he recommend them to others simply by the amount of happiness which he believes will result from them. But he will, more than anything, try to make others feel them, being certain that when they are once felt they cannot be entirely dislodged; and knowing that the first and chief difficulty is to make men experience these instincts, and that the reason why so many appear to reject them is that they have never really experienced them, however often they may have heard them talked about. It is not of course necessary that he should avoid all mention of the happiness which he believes will result from them, or abstain from any proof which he can get that happiness will so result; but as desire must ever precede the satisfaction of desire, so the instinct itself will be more to him than that happiness which accompanies its attainment. The difficulties and dangers of the moralist will easily be seen on the consideration of his function. He may often mistake a merely temporary instinct for a permanent one; nor is there any kind of inquirer who is more likely to mistake words for substance, and to cling to some maxim or principle which has happened to obtain the applause of mankind, without himself having tested, appreciated, or really understood it. But this does not hinder the necessity of the function; and indeed every man must more or less consciously be a moralist to himself, and decide practically, if not in words, which of his instincts he considers the most valuable and the best.

In conclusion, as respects the utilitarian principle; if it be regarded as the assertion of a truth, it may, when put into logical form, be justly held as probably true. But the truth of it is difficult, or rather impossible, to prove; and it is clear that more persons disbelieve it in practice than would be willing to confess in words that they do so. Again, if it be regarded as a general rule, it lacks compulsory force; this has to be supplied from other considerations. But if it be asked whether it is a good guide for the better and more unselfish part of mankind, it must be answered that for those who deal with broad masses, and are therefore necessitated to deal somewhat roughly, it is so. But it fails where it comes to the more subtle problems of individual conduct, because it fails to distinguish between happiness and those instincts which, though they may end in happiness, are felt by us only in their germinal and undeveloped state.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

(*Spectator*, Nov. 13.)

The question of the Pronunciation of Latin has excited a certain languid and fitful interest in England for the last three centuries. The arguments, indeed, have been all on one side. Few persons have been found hardy enough to deny the inconvenience and absurdity of adopting a peculiar usage which isolates us from the rest of civilized mankind in a matter wherein isolation should be specially avoided, which deprives us of the colloquial use of the universal language. But the English people is always remarkably tolerant of absurdities when they do not interfere seriously with the actual working of affairs, and the inconvenience has never been so great or, at least, so generally felt, as to demand a remedy. The written use of the language is, of course, the more important, and scholars have never been so numerous that it has been necessary to consider the facilities of their oral intercourse. Curiously enough, the question is exciting at this moment a fresh interest in very different quarters.

It has been decided, of course, that the discussions of the Œcumenical Council should be held in Latin. The Roman authorities, however, find themselves confronted with this difficulty of pronunciation. It is not, indeed, aggravated by the addition of our own peculiar usage, for the English method of speaking is, in fact, an English-Protestant method. Yet the peculiarities of the various Continental nations are considerable, having been, we may feel certain, largely increased since the time of the Council of Trent. It is said that a method is being devised by which the nine hundred prelates who are expected to assemble at Rome will be enabled to acquire a common pronunciation. It will be interesting to observe with what success the venerable schoolboys will learn their lessons. But the effort does credit to the sagacity of the Roman Court. Whatever liberty of debate it may be intended practically to concede, it is only decent that it should, in theory at least, be free from all difficulty. Some of the Bishops are probably, if we may judge from what was said of some of those who assembled at the Canonization of the Japanese martyrs, so ignorant of the language that no system of pronunciation would help them, but to many the matter will be of some importance. The usages of the Continental nations resemble each other so much that the speech of their scholars is mutually intelligible; but even to them, and still more to those who are not thoroughly familiar with the language, even the minor differences, that of the hard or soft "g," for instance, would seriously interfere with the facility of comprehension. We do not know whether the Pope feels strongly on this subject; if he does, he may use his infallibility to sanction the method which will at once open one of the instruments in procuring its final assertion. All good Catholics will then have to follow one uniform rule, and for once we should not object if the English heretics were to follow their example.

We are more concerned, however, with what is taking place nearer home. A movement which seems to have at least a good chance of success has been commenced. Mr. Abbott, the able Head Master of the City of London School, has actually introduced into his higher classes a pronunciation resembling, with some modifications, the German usage, and, we understand, has found the difficulties no more than trivial. We believe that his example is likely to be followed without delay in another of the largest and most famous schools of England, which it would, be perhaps, premature to name. The first vigorous step taken, the movement must spread rapidly. The indolence and irrational conservatism of the older generation of schoolmasters will, of course, oppose it. But the influence of even a few distinguished scholars will soon make itself felt. A barbarous custom which really involves perpetual blunders (why should it be more pardonable to say *i* than to say *rectigal ?*) could hardly resist a serious attack. If any one can succeed in making it unfashionable, in making it *seem* the solecism which it really is, it is doomed, and the schoolmasters, however reluctant, must abandon it. Why should not the new Public Orator at Cambridge lend his help to the work? It would be half done for him if on his next silver bell "oration" with the Continental accent. The undertaking has something of the boldness that is characteristic of youth, and Mr. Jebb could not better justify —if in the case of so distinguished a scholar there is need of justification—his early appointment.

The change, however, would not be very great or very difficult of accomplishment. Much, we might even say all, that is absolutely essential would have been done, did it extend only to the vowel sounds. The usage with regard to the consonants is various and uncertain, the Italian mode, which might at first sight be supposed to have the greatest prestige of authority, being certainly not the most attractive or plausible. It is true, indeed, that in any case a certain addition would be made to the difficulty of learning the elements of the language. An English child at present pronounces *ame* exactly as he would were he to find it in a sentence of his own tongue, and it would be an appreciable aggravation of his labour were the strange word to be uttered in an unfamiliar accent. But the difficulty would be nothing to what he must encounter when he comes to acquire the pronunciation of French; he would, in fact, have only learnt beforehand a part, and the easiest part, of what he will then have to master. And he will find an ample compensation for his trouble when he comes to be initiated into the mysteries of quantity. At present, half the time which he spends over his "gradus" is employed in correcting the mistakes which a false system of pronunciation has taught him to make. A thorough acquaintance with the quantities of all Latin words can hardly, we fancy, be acquired without the use of versification, but towards a practically satisfactory knowledge the habit of a correct accentuation would give material help.

Among the reasons for the change, its practical utility for the purposes of life need not be insisted upon, though it is of some importance. For ordinary travellers and on ordinary routes an available medium is found in French or German, but there are parts of Europe, in Scandinavia especially, and among the Slavonic peoples, where these languages have not penetrated, or are even purposely neglected, and where Latin is very extensively employed. English scholars are strangely neglectful of the colloquial use of the language, and find themselves much at a loss when they come to use the elaborate but unpractised instrument of "Latin prose" to discuss, not to say the charges of an innkeeper or a driver, but such ordinary topics of travellers' talk as the merits of a vintage or the beauties of a landscape. But they would certainly be freed from some of their usual perplexity if they had not to translate the words which see difficult to find with an unfamiliar accent. The matter, however, is best regarded from a more another point of view. This movement harmonizes with the views of classical education that are daily gaining strength amongst us. The old doctrine was, that this education was to be valued for the discipline to which it subjected the mind, and it was preached in the most extravagant form. Its more enthusiastic advocates have even gone to the length of declaring that the more distasteful and difficult the methods employed, the greater the value of the process. With this theory our barbarous usage of pronunciation perfectly agrees. What does it matter how harsh, how dissonant, how utterly unlike the reality it may be, if the thing to be sought for and valued is not that which is learnt, but the labour expended in learning it? We hope that the disciplinary value of Latin will never be forgotten or underrated; but we are glad to believe that the old notions are being supplemented and corrected by new, that we are beginning to value the language for itself, for the great literature to which it gives an expression, for the culture of which it affords the opportunity. To those who are penetrated with this feeling it will be intolerable to rest content with the conscious perpetration of perpetual blunders. They know that the real pronunciation in its entirety is unattainable, that a dead language must lose the delicate subtleties of accent which adorn the living. But they know also that approximation to the truth is possible, and, knowing it, their taste must revolt against a barbarism which mars the rhythm of prose and breaks the melody of verse—introducing, for instance, into the music of the pentameter the strange discord of a spondaic ending—and thus effectually deforms the great masterpieces which we profess to admire. We would fain believe that such a matter when the artistic and literary conscience of scholars is once awakened about it, is practically decided.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The Vice-President of the Council of Education, Mr. Forster, received a deputation at Liverpool on Wednesday (Nov. 10), on the subject of the University Tests' Abolition Bill, which several gentlemen of weight and influence in Liverpool urged the Government to adopt and introduce next session as a Government measure. Mr. Forster, in replying to the deputation, remarked that as far as he could judge there would be no sort of difficulty as to anything but *time*,—that it was a measure which the Cabinet would, in all probability, as far as he could judge from his external position, be quite willing to adopt in point of *policy*, and one, moreover, which they would think that they had a reasonable chance of carrying,—but that as to time and opportunity, in the press of other necessary measures, he was more doubtful. He gave his own most cordial support to the principle of the Bill; indeed, he was disposed, he said, to attribute a good deal of the degenerating morality of the country on questions of sincerity and honesty, to the habit which many very good and able men had fallen into of signing formulæ of subscription to articles of faith in which they had no specific belief, and so setting an example of playing fast and loose with words. In this matter we heartily concur with Mr. Forster. This habit of requiring subscription to a large number of ambiguous and complex propositions as the condition of any conceivable power, whatever, is indeed thoroughly pernicious, and a mere temporary equivalent for the Catholic Church's demand for submission to her authority in all things. How many devoted Christians are there not even now deterred from taking Orders by the confusion and variety of the intellectual professions imposed. *Ex animo* assent by a large number of different persons can be given only to the simplest possible creeds. Complicate the creed, and you must either repel candidates, narrow them, or corrupt them.—*Spectator*, Nov. 13.

The first established Diamond Mining Company in Australia received from one district 220 diamonds in one week! They are, however, all of them very small, and go to England. Diamonds and other precious stones are now being found in great quantity in several districts.

MARRIAGES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Yesterday (November 8) the old Abbey at Westminster put on its gayest appearance in honour of the double wedding of the Ladies Albertha and Maude Hamilton with Lords Blandford and Lansdowne. The morning was wet and stormy; but just about 11 o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony, the rain cleared off, and the sun shone out brightly—more brightly, indeed, than is usual in London in the month of November. Admission to the choir, transepts, and nave was given by tickets; but these had been freely distributed, and by 11 o'clock the building was completely filled, from the sacrarium to the organ loft, and each side of the nave was lined with rows of well-dressed spectators. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were among the earliest arrivals, and were shown to seats on the south side of the sacrarium. A little before half-past 11 the brides arrived at the west door of the Abbey and walked up the nave, led, the one by her father, and the other by one of her brothers, and accompanied each by six bridesmaids. The one fair bevy wore blue silk skirts and white tunics, with blue sashes and blue bonnets; and the other six wore dresses exactly the counterpart of the former, only pink was substituted for blue. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Anne, Sarah, and Georgiana Churchill, sisters of Lord Blandford; Lady Georgiana Hamilton, sister of the brides; the Ladies Catherine and Beatrice Lambton, nieces of the brides; the Ladies Florence and Beatrice Anson, daughters of Lord Lichfield and granddaughters of the Duke of Abercorn; Lady Emily Fitzmaurice, sister of Lord Lansdowne; the Ladies Victoria and Albertha Edgcumbe; and Miss Winifred Howard. The brides themselves were plainly but tastefully attired in high white satin dresses with long trains, and with Irish lace over them; and each wore three rows of pearls. The first part of the service was performed in the body of the chancel by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell and the Rev. Lord John Thynne, assisted by Canon Nepean, the Precentor, the Rev. S Flood Jones, the Rev. F. Harford, and the rest of the Cathedral body. The latter portion was read at the altar, Mr. Flood Jones and the choir chanting the versicles and responses; and the bridal party, including the members of the Royal Family and the immediate relatives of the brides and bridegrooms, being accommodated with seats inside the altar rails. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party repaired to the Jerusalem Chamber, where the registry of the marriage was duly signed, and attested by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Christian, the Dukes of Malborough and Abercorn, and Lady Lansdowne. On the return of the wedding party to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Chesterfield-house, South Audley-street, a sumptuous breakfast was laid out, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Christian, and between 200 and 300 guests, sat down; and in the course of the afternoon the newly-married pairs drove off in travelling carriages for Bowood and Blenheim respectively amid the cheers of a large crowd, which filled the southern end of South Audley-street and a good part of Great Stanhope-street also.—*The Times.*

THE REWARDS OF VIRTUE.

Last week there was held at North Walsham, in Norfolk, a meeting of one of those odd societies in which the agricultural mind takes such strange delight. The handbills put out stated that this was a meeting of the "Instead and Happing Association," which awards certain rewards and premiums to certain successful claimants; that the fortunate candidates on this occasion were first to be well dined at the Bear Inn; after which these same prizes would be distributed by the Hon. F. Walpole, M.P., who, of course, would make a speech on the occasion. Naturally, to the more educated part of the audience the opportunity of seeing their M.P., and hearing a pleasant-mannered gentleman inculcate benevolence, was the point of attraction in the whole thing; while to the recipients the fact of fingering so much cash, and to their friends the election of one of their own to so much honour, was reason enough why they should lend themselves to such a miserable, humiliating display of sham sentiment and real ostentation and shabbiness. The largest number of the rewards and premiums went for length of service; and the first on the list was a woman who for a thirty years' service in one place got the munificent reward of two pounds. An old man who had been forty-two years in one place, and who had already received £2 10s. in a former distribution of rewards, had his share made up to the ultimate sum ever accorded, by the important addition of 10s. That made £3 for forty-two years' service. Others had £2, £2 10s., £1 10s., in terms of service ranging from twenty years to forty. And the association was not ashamed to bestow the reward. Another class was composed of men who had "put out to trade or service the greatest number of children above twelve years, they being still in such trade or service." Of these, two who had put out three children had £1 each, or a lawyer's fee of 6s. 8d. a head; but one who had put out only two children got the sum of 12s. 6d., by which his children were evidently considered as worth 5d. less than those of his neighbours. For the eleventh class, designed for widows who had conspired in the greatest number of legitimate children under twelve years of age, without receiving parish relief except in sickness, there were no claimants, though the reward was to be either one or two whole pounds; and only one old fellow came forward to represent "the man or woman of good character possessing no other property worked for and saved by his or her own industry, who had supported for the longest period an aged or infirm parent," and to receive the £2 reward in consequence. Also there were no claimants among the younger women for length of service—showing a restless spirit among the farm girls which, as associations deplored, but which probably has another and far better reading. One woman came up to receive a premium of 30s. on the largest amount of savings out of wages accumulated in the savings bank during the past three years. She had saved £19 out of £22 10s., which was a somewhat remarkable amount out of such a sum, and open to the scoffs of scepticism. However, there were two decided Improvements in this year's system of awards: no prizes were offered for the largest families of men who ought not to have married for years after the time when they could boast of half a dozen children; and what prizes were given were to be spent in country shops or highlows. If people in that rural district like this kind of thing, what is to be done? If wealthy landowners and well-to-do tradesmen are to be found willing to subscribe their pence to give a "faithful old fellow" £2 for nearly half a century of service, and if the faithful old fellow himself will come forward to pocket the cash, that is their business; but we cannot help deploring it.

Against the conduct of the proceedings there is nothing to be urged.

The member makes a pretty speech and gives a little good advice, which is vigorously applauded; the clergy air disjointed paragraphs of old sermons, and the whole affair is quite a fraternal and Christianly democratic meeting, and talk nonsense about rich and poor being brought together in one common bond of union when they are brought into nothing of the sort; the neighbourhood has a holiday and transfers the newest gossip; the successful claimants get a good dinner and a few shillings pocket money; and, after all, it makes a break in the monotony of the agricultural life. The shame of it is that gentlemen do not blush to offer, nor Hodge to accept, such rewards for such virtues and services.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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35	1000	301 0 0
45	1000	356 2 0
55	1000	358 17 0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at he Civilian Rates.

Rates on the Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birthday.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One			Seven		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	41	0	0	45	36	0	0	38	0	0
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or at Death.		Payable at 55 or at Death.		Payable at 60 or at Death.		Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or at Death.		Payable at 55 or at Death.		Payable at 60 or at Death.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	28	8	0	34	0	0	20	55	0	0	41	8	0
25	45	8	0	39	0	0	25	52	0	0	46	8	0
30	57	0	0	46	8	0	30	62	8	0	54	0	0
35	72	8	0	58	0	0	35	81	8	0	65	0	0
40	116	0	0	78	0	0	40	119	0	0	84	0	0
45	28	8	0	34	0	0	45	55	0	0	41	8	0
50	45	8	0	39	0	0	50	52	0	0	46	8	0
55	57	0	0	46	8	0	55	62	8	0	54	0	0
60	72	8	0	58	0	0	60	81	8	0	65	0	0
65	116	0	0	78	0	0	65	119	0	0	84	0	0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1 Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except on grounds of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

SWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th November 1869. Agents for Bombay

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1865, 1866, 1881 .....£101,000 average per an. £33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864 .....£123,000 " £41,000
" 1865, 1866, 1867 .....£180,745 " £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords the best insurance for officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.) Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns of India.

Board of Directors.

General Sir Fred. Smith, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.

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Offices—29 Dalhousie Square.

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S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
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Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.

Directors of Bombay Branch.

H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Angus, Esq., Merchant.
C. F. Farran, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.
20	30 17 4	15 13 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of Previous death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or at Death.			Payable at 55 or at Death.			Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or at Death.			Payable at 55 or at Death.			Payable at 60 or at Death.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
30	40	0